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News

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The Administration wants to tax such fringe benefits as free tuition for faculty members' dependents and low-cost faculty housing. Story on Page 7.

National Public Radio may be saved from bankruptcy by a plan proposed by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and involving the help of local public radio stations. Story on Page 3.

Tape recordings made by President Kennedy offer insight into his negotiations with Gov. Ross Barnett concerning the integration of the University of Mississippi. Story on Page 4.

Freshman applications are up at private colleges and down at public institutions, compared to this time a year ago. Story on Page 6.

In the wake of the Supreme Court decision on legislative vetoes, the Education Department may lose some of its discretion in setting rules for aid to colleges. Story on Page 7.

A federal court will not reconsider its ruling that the N.C.A.A.'s control of television rights to college football games constitutes a monopoly. Story on Page 13.

The party system in the U.S. is "out of control," according to two recently published books by political scientists. Story on Page 17.

South Africa's government will review all future issues of two of the country's leading student publications. Story on Page 15.

A special commission in France has criticized the lack of adequate resources for computer-science education at the country's universities. Story on Page 15.

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State Tax Break [illegible] Tuition Upheld [illegible]preme Court

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court last week gave a boost to supporters of tuition tax credits when it upheld a Minnesota law that allows deductions from state income taxes for tuition and other expenses paid by parents of children in elementary and secondary schools.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Court said the law did not unconstitutionally advance religion because all parents, not just those with children in private or parochial schools, were eligible for the deductions for "tuition, textbooks, and transportation."

Representatives of teachers' unions and public schools and colleges expressed concern that the decision could encourage other states to adopt laws similar to Minnesota's and would increase the pressure on Congress to approve tuition tax credits.

They fear that tax deductions or tuition tax credits will drain government resources away from public education and, if extended to college tuition, could threaten established student-aid programs.

The financial problems facing the federal government and many state governments could hinder the push for special tax benefits, however.

The Senate Finance Committee ap-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

U.S. Told It Can Enforce Law Linking Draft Registration to Eligibility for Student Aid

High Court lifts injunction; college officials fear havoc

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court, in a move some fear will wreak havoc with student-aid programs this summer, last week told the government it could begin enforcing a law denying federal financial aid to young men who have failed to register for the draft.

In a one-paragraph order, the Court lifted an injunction issued by a federal judge in Minnesota that would have prevented the law from taking effect, as scheduled, on July 1.

The Reagan Administration, which had asked the Supreme Court to lift the injunction, is appealing the Minnesota judge's ruling that the law is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court's order leaves the registration requirement in force at least until the Court rules on the government's appeal.

The Court is not expected finally to resolve the legal controversy until after its 1983-84 term begins in October.

In the meantime, students applying for federal aid for the 1983-84 academic year will have to certify that they have complied with the draft law before their grant and loan checks can be disbursed by colleges and banks.

The Court's order, which was issued just two days before the law was to take effect, required college financial-aid offices to quickly shift gears and begin imposing the registration requirement.

Education Department officials last week were considering ways to ease the transition and minimize disruption, particularly at colleges that have summer terms beginning in the next few weeks.

Law Passed Last Summer

For almost four months before the Supreme Court acted, colleges had been barred by the Minnesota judge from requiring students to provide information about their draft-registration status when they applied for financial aid for the summer and fall terms—although some colleges have encouraged students to supply such information voluntarily.

The law barring draft-age men from receiving federal student aid if they have not registered with the Selective Service was passed by Congress last summer and applies to federal grants or loans made after June 30.

In early March, Judge Donald D. Alsop

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Summer-Session Income Eases Colleges' Money Woes

By JACK MAGARRELL

Budget strains are prompting some colleges and universities to try to reap additional profits from successful summer sessions.

Most summer sessions pay their own way, collecting enough tuition to cover at least the direct costs of instruction. Traditionally their financial independence has insulated them from many of the problems that affect their institutions during the regular academic year.

Summer enrollments—and thus tuition revenue—generally have remained strong through the recent recession years.

At many institutions, summer tuition revenue not only covers direct costs but produces a surplus that is used to reimburse the university for overhead costs, such as administrative services, utilities, and maintenance. Additional surpluses may be used to augment the college or university's general operating expenses during the regular academic year.

Among the institutions taking a bigger bite of summer revenues this year is the University of California at Los Angeles, where summer enrollment is expected to rise to 14,000 from last year's 13,000.

Gary W. Penders, associate director of summer sessions at U.C.L.A., says the share of summer revenues turned over to the university administration has been in-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY NORM SCHINDLER

One of the more successful summer schools is the one at the U. of California at Los Angeles, above, where more than 14,000 students are expected this summer.

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Most Private Colleges Report Increases in Freshman Applications for Fall

The majority of private colleges and universities had received more freshman applications by May 31 of this year than by the same date last year, according to a new survey conducted for *The Chronicle*. However, the number of applications was down at a majority of public institutions.

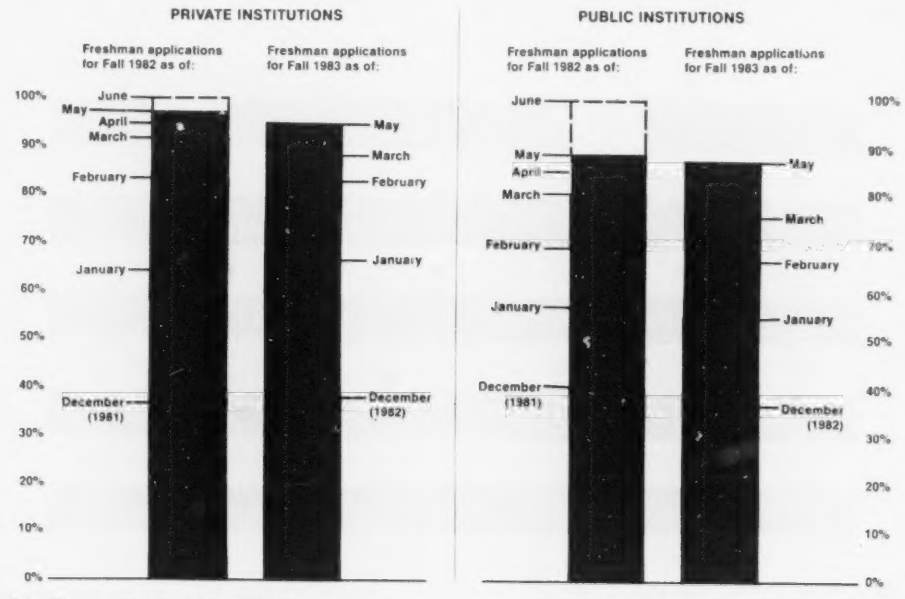
The total number of applications was down 0.2 per cent.

The increase in applications in the private sector and the decrease in the public sector continued a trend that appeared late in 1982, when the first survey of 1983 freshman applications was conducted.

In the new survey, which was based on a stratified random sample of 391 four-year colleges and universities with enrollments of more than 500 students, 54.4 per cent of the private institutions had received more freshman applications for next fall's class, while 55.4 per cent of the public institutions had received fewer applications.

The largest increase—7.3 per cent—occurred at private colleges with enrollments of between 500 and 1,000 students. More than 65 per cent of those institutions reported an increase this year.

The survey was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a higher-education research organization in Boulder, Colo.



Note: All percentages are of June, 1982, total

CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

May 31, 1983, compared with May 31, 1982

	Change in average (a)	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Per cent change Low (b)	Median (c)	High (d)
Private colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting ..	− 1.8%	31.8%	68.2%	− 7.2%	− 3.1%	+ 3.7%
Comprehensive (e)	− 2.9%	38.4%	60.5%	− 10.1%	− 2.7%	+ 3.3%
Liberal arts	+ 1.3%	59.9%	40.1%	− 7.9%	+ 3.3%	+ 18.7%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	− 3.2%	39.4%	60.6%	− 9.7%	− 2.2%	+ 4.3%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 1.1%	58.0%	42.0%	− 7.7%	+ 2.4%	+ 14.8%
Southeast	+ 0.4%	47.6%	52.4%	− 11.3%	− 1.4%	+ 10.1%
West and Southwest	+ 5.5%	61.8%	35.3%	− 8.6%	+ 2.7%	+ 11.8%
Enrollment						
500 – 999	+ 7.3%	65.4%	34.6%	− 6.4%	+ 6.6%	+ 21.7%
1,000 – 2,499	− 1.0%	48.4%	50.8%	− 9.5%	− 0.8%	+ 10.6%
2,500 – 4,999	− 2.5%	45.9%	54.1%	− 9.8%	− 2.5%	+ 3.6%
5,000 – 9,999	− 2.5%	36.4%	63.6%	− 9.0%	− 3.1%	+ 3.7%
10,000 and over	− 1.1%	30.8%	69.2%	− 4.3%	− 1.7%	+ 0.3%
All private institutions	**+ 0.4%**	**54.4%**	**45.4%**	**− 8.7%**	**− 0.2%**	**+ 10.7%**
Public colleges and universities						
Research and Ph.D.-granting ..	− 1.2%	41.2%	58.8%	− 6.8%	− 2.1%	+ 3.9%
Comprehensive (e)	− 1.4%	45.7%	54.3%	− 8.0%	− 1.0%	+ 6.5%
Regions						
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	+ 0.8%	47.8%	52.2%	− 6.1%	− 2.0%	+ 9.2%
Great Lakes and Plains	− 3.1%	33.3%	66.7%	− 8.2%	− 3.5%	+ 1.5%
Southeast	+ 2.1%	59.5%	40.5%	− 3.9%	+ 2.9%	+ 7.5%
West and Southwest	− 5.2%	37.5%	62.5%	− 9.7%	− 4.7%	+ 1.6%
Enrollment						
500 – 2,499	+ 0.2%	50.0%	50.0%	− 7.8%	− 1.0%	+ 5.0%
2,500 – 4,999	− 2.5%	40.0%	60.0%	− 9.1%	− 5.5%	+ 8.6%
5,000 – 9,999	− 2.5%	48.5%	51.5%	− 9.6%	− 0.6%	+ 3.1%
10,000 –19,999	− 0.6%	44.7%	55.3%	− 6.2%	− 1.7%	+ 4.0%
20,000 and over	− 1.1%	38.1%	61.9%	− 6.1%	− 2.9%	+ 4.9%
All public institutions	**− 1.3%**	**44.6%**	**55.4%**	**− 7.6%**	**− 1.2%**	**+ 4.9%**
All institutions	**− 0.2%**	**51.0%**	**48.9%**	**− 7.9%**	**− 0.7%**	**+ 7.5%**

(a) Percentage change in mean number of applications received by May 31, 1983, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
(b) One-fourth of the institutions reported changes smaller than the percentage shown.
(c) Half of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
(d) One-fourth of the institutions reported changes greater than the percentage shown.
(e) Institutions with more than 1,500 students, a liberal-arts program, and at least one professional program.

Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 391 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollment under 500.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Summer

Continued from Page 1

creasing during the past few years and will amount to about 25 per cent this year.

At U.C.L.A., a major portion of the summer-session income turned over to the university is for services provided, but about 10 per cent goes into the instructional budget to help pay operating costs during the regular academic year, Mr. Penders says.

A. Clay Schoenfeld, director of intercollege programs at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and author of the book *The American University in Summer*, says a summer session's profits have always been welcomed, but recently "pressures for it to be a profitable enterprise have been heightened."

Leslie J. Coyne, president of the North Central Conference on Summer Schools and director of the summer session at Indiana University at Bloomington, says that some institutions do see summer sessions as a resource that can be tapped for support of the academic-year budget.

A summer program that has been generating revenue 20 per cent above direct costs may be told by the central administration that the university needs 30 per cent for overhead, Mr. Coyne says, so the summer session has to tighten up.

Usually, summer sessions respond to such demands by raising tuition rates. That can be self-defeating, Mr. Coyne says, because strong competition exists among institutions for summer enrollment.

Loss of enrollment also is likely if the summer program tries to produce more revenue by increasing class size, canceling small courses, reducing the number of courses offered, or offering them at less convenient times, he says.

"If you're not careful you can kill off demand," he says. "The key to success in summer is your program. You've got to have a program that is timed right and that kids are willing to buy into. We are a demand-driven program."

Drop in Graduate Enrollment

Generally, summer enrollment of undergraduates has increased enough in recent years to offset declines in graduate enrollment.

Melvin Bernstein, administrative dean for the summer program at the University of Maryland's College Park campus, says summer enrollment of graduate students apparently is following the pattern of the regular academic year. Nationally, fall enrollment of graduate students has declined by about 1 per cent in each of the last two years.

Faced with unfavorable job markets, more students apparently are "just not willing to make the additional investment" in graduate education, Mr. Bernstein says.

Although rising numbers of undergraduates have helped maintain summer tuition revenue, Mr. Bernstein says, that does not help maintain summer graduate programs.

Mr. Bernstein, who is president of the Association of University Summer Sessions, says that some private universities may be using earnings of summer programs to help solve general budget problems but that public institutions are not pressing summer programs to raise extra money.

On Maryland's College Park campus, enrollment in this year's two summer sessions is expected to be about 15,600, approximately the same as last summer's total. About 20 per cent of the summer students attend other institutions during the regular academic year, he says.

Historically, summer enrollment tends to grow during economic hard times, says Wisconsin's Mr. Schoenfeld.

"Young people continue or accelerate their education in times of a slow economy," he says. That was true during the depression following World War I, during the early 1930's, and again during the 1980's recession, he says.

But Indiana's Mr. Coyne warns that economic hard times cannot serve indefinitely as an incentive for enrollment.

"One hears that summer enrollment will improve when there are no summer jobs, but when there are no summer jobs and no disposable income," he says, "students go into limbo, just stay at home and mow the yard."

When students run short of money, he says, summer sessions at urban universities may fare better than others because students save money by living with their parents.

Summer enrollment this year may be bolstered by people beginning to feel more optimistic about the economy, he says.

Mr. Coyne contends that university budget pressures have encouraged decentralization and loss of coordination in summer programs, with deans of individual colleges taking control of their own summer courses.

Mr. Schoenfeld disagrees, arguing that there are just as many instances of more centralized control of summer programs because of budget pressures for increased efficiency.

Mr. Schoenfeld says summer programs "have always been very responsive to student needs in terms of curriculum and schedule building."

He expects a sudden blossoming next year of summer courses and institutes to meet a resurgence of demand for teachers better prepared to teach mathematics and science in elementary and secondary schools.

Some summer programs already have added new courses for mathematics and science teachers, he says, demonstrating again the flexibility of summer curricula.

Trying out new courses is easier in the summer than in the regular academic year, he says. A summer session usually will include a half-dozen new courses for testing. Those that prove successful enter the regular academic-year curriculum.

Mr. Schoenfeld says many courses on environmental studies, black studies, and women's studies were first offered in summer sessions.

He suggests that colleges and universities seeking to make their regular curricula more attractive to students should consult their summer-session directors, who have been designing programs to meet student demand for many years.

Summer students are "more on their own" when it comes to paying for college expenses, Mr. Schoenfeld says.

Although federal guidelines for student financial aid make no distinction between summer students and those enrolled during the regular academic year, he says, local financial-aid officers may be less eager to grant aid to summer students. What they spend on summer students, they cannot spend during the regular academic year.

At some institutions, fees are lower during summer sessions than in regular terms, Mr. Schoenfeld says, reflecting either demands of competition or the history of financial independence for summer programs.